

## THE GLASGOW TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY  
CLARK H. GREEN,  
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM  
INvariably in Advance.

Subscriptions promptly discontinued at the  
expiration of the time paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount to  
Yearly Advertisers.

JOB WORK.  
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Postmasters generally are requested to act  
as agents.

All agents are requested to remit by mail  
when they have convenient amounts.

## GLASGOW MISSOURI.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 19, 1857.

Look for the X.

A cross (thus X) immediately before the  
name, signifies that the time paid for has ex-  
pired.

## Pork! Pork!

Read the advertisement of Smith, Boone  
& Co., and then bring on your pork hogs.—  
They are in the market, and will be ready  
to receive hogs in a short time. They will  
occupy the building recently vacated by Mr. Bill  
last week.

Mr. J. C. Mason, who has just re-  
turned from the west, favored us with Ne-  
braska, Iowa and Kansas papers.

Capt. RILEY, of the "New Lucy," is  
one of a thousand, and will never die, if the  
prayers of the press avail. He always has  
a package of late papers about his clothes.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of the Polar Star,  
obliged us with a package of Eastern pa-  
pers in advance of the mail.

A bill has passed the House of Rep-  
resentatives, authorizing the Dollar Saving  
Institution of St. Louis, to turn over her  
capital stock to the Exchange Bank of St.  
Louis. We presume it will pass the Sen-  
ate.

## Legislature Adjournment.

We understand that the legislature has agreed  
to adjourn next Monday, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Zeigler's "law," which  
passed the Senate, was rejected by the  
House, 100 to 4. We have not seen the  
eyes and nose, but understand Mr. Graves,  
of our county, voted in the minority.

The House of Representatives, by a  
large majority, rejected the bill incor-  
porating the Jefferson City Land Company.  
Mr. Gardenhire is President of this com-  
pany, and his free soil speech was answered  
by the rejection of the bill for the incorpora-  
tion of his company.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Ariel ar-  
rived on the 14th with four days later news.  
News of no special interest. She brought  
over \$400,000 in specie. Pork, Lard and  
flour dull.

LABOR.—We understand the owners of  
servants, and those who hire, agree that  
prices must recede, but to what extent, has  
not yet been definitely settled upon. Labor  
is sensitive, and feels a money panic arise.  
In cities, and on public works, prices have  
been reduced from thirty-three to fifty per  
cent. The wages of mechanics have been  
reduced also, to merely living rates, and  
thousands upon thousands of mechanics and  
laborers are thrown out of employment en-  
tirely.

About five miles of track is laid east  
of St. Joseph, upon which the cars are run-  
ning.

To-morrow, 20th, the mail service  
by land commences. Our Eastern mail  
comes from Jefferson, via Booneville and  
Fayette, daily.

Tobacco.—Capt. Heryford sent to our  
office a few days since a sample of his To-  
bacco. We are not a very good judge of  
the article, in a crude state, but the sample  
before us is as fine leaf as we have ever  
witnessed, and in ordinary times, would surely  
go into the "tens." If this be a fair sam-  
ple of the crop, we advise our buyers to  
secure it, without waiting for the price to  
settle.

Col. Benton has entirely recovered  
his health, after a severe spell, which came  
nearer terminating his existence than was  
generally known. Is it not about time we  
should hear from him, on Missouri politics  
and legislation? We think there is an  
"opening" for a letter or a speech.

In St. Louis, on the 16th, wheat sold  
at from 60 cents to \$1.17 cents per bushel,  
according to quality. Corn, 45 to 50 cents.  
Flour, \$4.60 to \$5 per bbl. Whisky, dull  
at 160 cents. Market generally dull in  
provisions and produce, but little doing.

A new Missouri river steamer,  
recently completed, is for sale at Louisville,  
her contractors being unable to meet their  
payments, owing to the pressure of hard  
times. The boat, we understand was built  
by parties at St. Joseph, who have paid  
\$8,000 in cash, which sum will, in all prob-  
ability, be lost, contract price and present  
rates being wide apart.

## Party Politics and the Bank Relief Bill.

On our first page will be found an article  
taken from the St. Louis Daily "Leader" of  
the 7th. The Leader speaks in a party  
sense, and as the organ of the National  
Democratic, or anti-Benton party, and in  
the same tone that members and editors of  
that party spoke years ago, when Banks  
and Banking formed a prominent issue be-  
tween the Whig and Democratic parties.—  
Those who recollect the speeches of Hon.  
Claiborne F. Jackson as far back as 1842,  
'43, and '44, on Banks and Currency, will  
perceive that the "Leader" now pursues  
the same vein of argument and reasoning  
then so popular with that gentleman and  
his party; and for deviating from which,  
it threatens to "mark for all time to come,"  
"EVERY POLITICAL AND EVERY MAN,"  
who is weak enough to be "frightened by  
panics," and cast his vote for, or uphold  
such "ruinous legislation" as the Bank Re-  
lief Bill, stay laws, and so on, which were  
before the Legislature. The stay law passed  
the Senate, but was killed in the House.  
The Bank Relief Bill became a law, and we  
expected to see the "Leader" "follow its  
hand," and begin the "marking" process.—  
Seven days worked a wondrous change in  
its views. Naming the names of eleven  
Senators and fifty Representatives, all good  
nationals, recorded in favor of this "ruinous  
legislation," and finding it approved by  
Governor Stewart, also a National of the  
first water, and finding the "Republican"  
"taking the responsibility" of this "ruinous  
legislation," and calling the members "pa-  
triot" who "voted their political integrity  
and constitutionality" to the exigencies  
of the times—marking all these things so,  
and, finding, also, that a bill which was to  
designate, in effect, the "Leader" as the pa-  
per in which all legal advertisements of St.  
Louis county should appear, hung fire, its  
honest and patriotic editor took the back  
track, and on the 14th spoke of the men it  
proposed to "mark for all time to come,"  
thus:—

The act [the wild cat system run mad] is  
now the law of the land, so far as it is constitu-  
tional; and such it will produce a potent in-  
fluence one way or the other, upon the public  
and private business of Missouri. We have pointed  
out what we consider the dangers likely to flow  
from it; and duty requires that those upon whom  
its administration falls, should act so as to render  
it as harmless as possible. In all efforts to pre-  
vent it from working unnecessary mischief, good  
citizens should concur. We certainly shall not  
voluntarily interpose any obstacles to its suc-  
cessful operation. We have not doubted that those  
who voted for it were desirous of discharging  
their duty faithfully to their constituents, and did  
what seemed to them best, under the circum-  
stances. They held their views on the subject, and  
we had ours. The Democratic party of the State  
has not acted upon it. The measure was consid-  
ered, irrespective of party obligations. Many of  
its friends thought it their duty to make the  
present an exception to general rules. We accord to  
them the same desire to do their duty that we  
have felt ourselves, and consequently we have no  
abuse or anathemas to heap upon them. That is  
not our mode of discussing public measures.

Now, good reader, just turn over to our  
first page, and read the roaring lion of the  
7th, and compare it with this cooing dove of  
the 14th. What a change!  
On the 7th, the constitution had been  
outraged, (or was likely to be,) and the  
ruthless outragers were to be "marked for  
all time to come;" the subject should go  
"into the next canvass"—"politicians  
could not keep it out;" it would be "in the  
Courts," and "inextinguishable ruin and em-  
barassment" would encompass every body  
who touched, tasted or handled the unclean  
thing. But look:

On the 14th it was the "law of the land,"  
and the exponents of the law should "render  
it as harmless as possible;" and all "good  
citizens" should join to help it along; and  
the same man who swore to force it into the  
"next canvass," and "into the Courts,"  
"will not knowingly interpose any obstacle  
to its successful operation!" And the viola-  
tors of the constitution, who were to be  
"marked," only did their "duty," "under  
the circumstances" and the "marker" has  
"no abuse or anathemas to heap upon them."

We leave our readers to institute a fur-  
ther comparison between the "hard money"  
"Leader" of the 7th, and the "shipplaster,  
wild cat system run mad" "Leader" of the  
14th, promising, as soon as the question is  
decided, to let them know into whose mouth  
the "pendant pap" has been cast by the  
Legislature. If the "Leader" has got it, it  
will continue to play on the 14th string, but  
if not, it will fall back to the 7th.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF LABOR.—  
The Directors of the North Missouri rail-  
road, have reduced the price given to la-  
borers on this road from one dollar twenty-  
five cents to seventy-five cents per diem.—  
This they do to enable them to retain all  
the workmen on the road in their employ.

The Rail Road and State Interest Bill  
Passed.  
We learn from Mr. A. F. DENNY, who  
left Jefferson City Tuesday, that the Rail  
Road and State Interest Bill passed the Leg-  
islature that day. The Senate bill was killed  
in the House; a new bill was then passed  
by the Senate, amended in several particu-  
lars by the House, sent back to the Senate,  
and the amendments promptly concurred in.  
The subject had occupied the attention of  
the Legislature for several days, and much  
excitement prevailed during the discussion.  
We will give the bill next week.—  
One feature is, that no additional tax is to be  
levied on the people until 1859, by which  
time it was hoped the bonds of the State  
would rally, and the new issues would ap-  
proximate par, and thus save the necessity  
of levying an additional tax upon the people.

Gen. Cavaignac, commander of the  
French troops in the siege of Sebastopol, is  
dead.

## Terrible Steam boat Accident—39 persons badly scalded—several killed.

A terrible accident occurred to the  
steamer "Cataract," yesterday morning  
just before day, a few miles above Arrow  
Rock. She had wooded at Shippingport,  
and as she was starting, her Mud Receiver  
exploded with such force as to break through  
the main deck, into the hold, below, and  
through the cabin floor and the hurricane  
deck, above. The boat was thus filled with  
scalding steam, above and below, and the  
passengers, becoming alarmed at the ex-  
plosion, rushed into the cabin in their night  
clothes, and suffered from scalding and in-  
haling the hot steam.

In all, 39 were scalded, 21 of them badly,  
the 2d engineer missing. Three died soon  
after the explosion. The steamer "Low  
Water" came along in a short time, and  
took on board ten of the sufferers. Before  
she reached this place, three of them died.  
She left six living persons and the three  
dead ones here, taking one, Judge Stark  
Mauzey, Representative of Chariton coun-  
ty, on to Brunswick. He was badly scalded  
in the face and hands, and was suffering  
from the effects of inhaling hot steam.

The following is a list of the names of  
living sufferers left here:—  
J. B. Loring and James Mugridge, of  
Portland, Maine, bound for Leavenworth,  
Kansas Territory. Both badly scalded, but  
neither dangerous.

Joseph and George Brown, Germans,  
hands on the boat, dangerously injured.  
David Sulby and Fred Walker, boat hands.  
Not dangerous.

Only one of the dead, Christian Brown,  
boat hand, was known. The other dead,  
were cabin passengers. One a full faced  
man, large, light hair and sandy beard.—  
supposed to be about 40 years old. The  
other, medium size, black hair and sandy  
moustache. Supposed to be about 30 years  
old.

The dead were buried, and the sick are  
being comfortably cared for at the Glasgow  
House.

The "Emma" passed up at a later hour,  
having on board many of the passengers of  
the "Cataract." She reported several others  
dead. None of the lady passengers were  
injured by the explosion. One young lady  
was badly cut by the glass in her state-room  
door, in trying to get out of her room. Both  
of the Clerks of the boat were badly scalded,  
and the Express Messenger was killed, or  
has since died.

Joseph Brown died this morning.

## Banks, National and State.

The National Intelligencer, the Baltimore  
Patriot, Richmond Whig, and some of the  
leading New York and Philadelphia papers  
are in favor of "an old fashioned National  
Bank, with a capital sufficient for national  
and individual purposes," regarding such  
an institution as "the sure and common  
sense remedy for such fearful and destruc-  
tive financial crisis as the past and present."  
The Washington Union has not come to a  
head, but is against our present system of  
banking, and for a change. It will give its  
views soon, judging from the following ex-  
tract from that paper:—

The readers of the Union are well aware  
that we have for some time been discussing  
the evils, the consequences, and the demoral-  
izing effects of our present system of  
banking. We have satisfied ourselves, at  
least, that the present system is unsound,  
unsafe, and prejudicial to the true interests  
and wants of the country.

We think that we risk nothing in saying  
that this is the public verdict—the true  
phase of public opinion. The popular sen-  
timent is, that there shall be a radical re-  
formation in the present system of banking,  
and that it shall be replaced by something  
better, and more usefully adapted to the  
wants of the country. As yet we have  
suggested nothing. Indeed, we have fixed  
our mind on no particular plan. And a-  
midst the number of schemes proposed, it  
is difficult, perhaps, to select that which is  
practically best. In due time, however,  
we shall propose such a plan, as further in-  
formation and further reflection may sug-  
gest; as combining the greatest advantages  
for all classes of men and occupations of  
our country.

TEXAS U. S. SENATORS.—The Legisla-  
ture of Texas have elected J. Pluckney  
Henderson and J. W. Hemphill to the U.  
S. Senate.

It is conceded that the Democratic  
State ticket in Wisconsin is elected. The  
Republicans are supposed to have a majori-  
ty in the Legislature.

The recent flood in the interior of  
New York is the most destructive one ever  
known in that region. Many culverts on  
the New York Central Railroad were  
washed away, and in one case, a train,  
laden with grain, fell through a damaged  
culvert into a ditch. The passage of trains  
is suspended.

SPERM.—The steamer St. Louis arrived  
at New York, on the 16th, from California,  
with \$1,170,000 in specie. And the City  
Washington, same day, from Europe,  
brought £11,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Herald of  
this morning publishes the following list of  
failures received by the Arabia.  
Thornton, Higgins & Co., of Manchester;  
Chas. Smith & Co., Manchester; Jas. Can-  
die, of Perth W. H. Brand & Co., London;  
Balle & Bachana, of Milan; Englander &  
Sons, of Perth; Mr. Benary, of Vienna;  
D. R. Gengschend, of Vienna, and seven other  
houses not named; M. Triescinde of  
Heidelberg.

Burrough Bank, suspended. Liverpool;  
John Haley & Co., suspended. London; Jaf-  
rey & Co., suspended. London; Gould &  
Davis, suspended. London; Robert Morrow  
& Garbett, suspended. London.

## Foreign News per Arabia.

The steamer Arabia arrived at New  
York on the 13th, bringing the following  
important news from India:

The Indian mail brings important intelli-  
gence. The British troops assaulted Delhi  
on the 14th September, and effected a lodg-  
ment, and after six days obstinate resis-  
tance, had on the 20th obtained possession  
of the entire city. Great numbers of the  
mutineers escaped, among them the King  
of Delhi and his two sons.

The British had lost in killed and wound-  
ed, up to the 16th, six hundred in all, in-  
cluding fifty officers. General Wilson had  
ordered that no quarter should be given,  
but that the women and children should be  
spared.

Gen. Gutram had reinforced Gen. Have-  
lock at Cawnpore, and the latter had started  
for Lucknow, at which place the garrison  
held out gallantly.

Fears were entertained of a new out-  
break at Assam.

A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah has  
been discovered.

The news from the Bombay Presidency  
is favorable, although a few cases of disas-  
tration had occurred.

A serious plot has been discovered to  
murder the Europeans at Cunnahce, but it  
has been thwarted.

Considerable reinforcements have arrived  
at Calcutta.

The markets were dull at Calcutta, but  
active at Bombay.

## FALL OF DELHI.

Delhi was assaulted September 14th and  
the northern portion of the city taken on  
the 16th. The magazine was stormed,  
and on the 20th the whole city was occu-  
pied. The King and his sons escaped dis-  
guised as women. The attack on the 14th  
was made with four columns, one of which  
composing the Cassimere contingent was  
repulsed. The other columns were suc-  
cessful. An entrance was first effected at  
the Cassimere gate. An advance was then  
made along the ramparts to the main ba-  
stion and Cabul gate. The resistance was  
very obstinate.

## Later from Utah—Overt Hostilities

by the Mormons—Three Trains Burned.  
Intelligence of an interesting and impor-  
tant nature has been received from the Utah  
Expedition, by the arrival at Fort Leaven-  
worth of an express from Fort Laramie,  
with advices as late as the 22d of October;  
The Republican says:

Lieut. Col. Cook's command of 2d Dra-  
goons were four miles this side, and had  
encountered a snow storm five days previ-  
ously. Col. Albert S. Johnston was last  
heard from two hundred and thirty miles  
beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven  
inches deep one hundred miles this side of  
where the express left him. Owing to the  
slim supply of corn, and entire absence of  
grass, the teams of the entire command and  
the horses of the 2d Dragoons were failing  
rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the  
Mormons had burnt three government  
trains, (seventy-five wagons,) near Green  
river, ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's  
command, (10th Infantry,) which constituted  
the vanguard of the army. It was  
rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and  
the Batteries of Artillery would go over and  
take possession of a Mormon village on  
Bear river, for winter quarters. It is said  
that the Dragoons had a month's supply of  
corn, at half allowance, and not a particle  
of grass. With snow on the ground at that  
time, it seems like madness for them to proceed  
beyond Laramie—certainly such a step  
could only be justified in view of the pros-  
pect of actual hostilities this winter, of  
which no one at this distance can judge.

## The New York "Bread or Blood"

Demonstration—U. S. Troops Ordered Out.

Gen. Scott in the Field.  
The New York Times, of Tuesday, says:  
The great topics of remark yesterday in  
all quarters, were the unemployed, their  
threats, their prospects, their rights and  
wrongs; what the city would or could do for  
them, and what of good or evil they were  
likely to do for the city before winter is  
over. Perhaps the first thing that really  
engaged the eyes of people generally to the  
serious state of affairs, was the call of  
Mayor Wood upon the Police Commissioners  
for the protection of some of the police-  
men, whose aid ever since the new police  
regime was inaugurated, he has steadily  
refused to accept. There were rumors, idle  
rumors everybody presumed to be, that to-  
day the banks would be attacked unless relief  
was given the unemployed. Nothing gave so  
much importance to this rumor as the fact, be-  
lieved, that the Assistant Treasurer had  
telegraphed to Washington and obtained the  
promise of troops from Governor's Island to  
protect Government property in the city, if  
necessary.

About noon, the unemployed in the City  
Hall Park became much more excited than  
they had been during the morning. They  
congregated in front of the City Hall, where  
many of them expressed the opinion that the  
Mayor had been humbugging them, and that  
he could give them work immediately, and  
pay them from the treasury, if he were so  
inclined. Some of the most violent talked  
of entering the Hall, forcing the Mayor out  
and making him give them work immedi-  
ately. While these remarks were passing,  
the numbers in front and on the City Hall  
steps were increasing. Marshal Stevens,  
seeing and hearing of what was going on,  
came out and told them it was not in the  
power of the Mayor to give them employ-  
ment without the consent of the Common  
Council, and they had better maintain order  
until the Common Council could act.

We understand that McGee College,  
located in Macon county, and under the  
jurisdiction and patronage of the McGee  
Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian  
Church, is in a very flourishing condition,  
with some 156 scholars (male and female)  
in attendance at last accounts, and almost  
daily increasing.

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Granada's Mails.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 9 P. M.

The Granada's mails have just arrived.

The steamer is detained at quarantine on  
account of yellow fever.

The St. Louis, from Aspinwall, takes  
forward over \$1,000,000 in specie.

California news is unimportant.

Mining accounts were encouraging.

The Vigilance Committee had revoked  
the penalties attached to the sentence of  
exile.

An arrival from China states that all the  
European residents at Ningpo were mas-  
sacred on the 4th of August.

San Francisco markets were quiet.—  
There had been no arrivals from Atlantic  
ports.

An arrival from the Plains states that be-  
tween the 10th and 12th of September a  
train consisting of a hundred persons, were  
all slain by Indians, except a few children,  
who were sold to the Mormons. It was  
generally believed that the Mormons were  
at the bottom of the affair.

STILL LATER.—The steamer St. Louis,  
from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on  
the 16th inst., with the California mail of  
the 20th ult., and \$1,170,000 in specie.

Among the principal consignees are Wells,  
Fargo & Co. \$200,000; American Exchange  
Bank \$190,000; Howland & Aspinwall  
\$150,000; Jas. Patrick \$90,000; Duncan,  
Sherman & Co. \$80,000 Newhouse & Spatz  
\$12,000.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were  
felt at San Francisco on the evening of the  
18th ult.

The Indians had attacked the settlements  
of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the in-  
habitants and carrying off all the stock and  
provisions.

An express had arrived at Sacramento,  
asking aid to pursue the marauders.

P. A. Burrell has been appointed Supreme  
Justice of California, in place of Judge Mur-  
ray, deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually  
dull for all kinds of produce.

Money was in easy demand, and the re-  
ceipts of gold dust was quite satisfactory.

The St. Louis brings home Commodore  
Mervin, late of the U. S. ship Independence,  
with a portion of her officers and crew.

## Reasons for the Slave Trade.

L. W. SPRATT, of Charleston, is writing a  
series of articles to the N. O. Delta, in  
favor of the Slave Trade being re-opened.  
In a late number he says:

The State of Delaware is nominally a  
Slave State, but it were madness to rely on  
Delaware for aid; and Missouri even, which  
has 90,000 slaves, has an Abolition party  
to contend for power.

So circumstanced, it is to be doubted  
whether Kansas can ever acquire the slaves  
to make her in fact a Slave State; but should  
she do so, she must take them from Mary-  
land, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or  
Missouri—no one of which has slaves  
enough now to sustain the perfect integrity  
of a slave system. Maryland relies upon the  
line between Slavery and the isms, and cast  
her vote for Fillmore in the late election.  
Virginia is threatened with a colony of New  
Englanders to cultivate a space she cannot  
cover with slaves labor.

In Kentucky it has been proposed to man-  
umit the slaves. Tennessee is agitated at  
the mention of the slave trade, and Missouri,  
as I have said has an Abolition party to  
contend for power. It can never strengthen  
Slavery to take slaves from these States to  
Kansas, and perhaps there is no place in  
the Union where 100,000 slaves could be  
so profitably planted as upon the soil of the  
brave old State of Virginia.

But while such has been our experience  
with respect to Kansas, a few thousand  
slaves would greatly alter the aspect of the  
matter.

Five thousand freemen have failed to  
take that State, but so would not ten  
thousand slaves. That number of the  
wildest Africans imported with Boston  
Capital, by a Boston merchant, under a  
single slave driver, would fix to the South  
forever the fortunes of that State. There  
is not an Abolitionist there who would not  
purchase a slave at 150 dollars, (which would  
allow an ample profit upon the costs of im-  
portation,) and there is not an Abolitionist  
in all that Territory who, purchasing a  
slave at 150 dollars, would not become a pro-  
pagandist of Slavery. The South need  
sacrifice no other son in such a cause, but  
with cheap slaves we can subsidize the  
North to whip the North from any field of  
competition.

The foreign slave trade, therefore, will  
add directly to the population of the South;  
it will give a wider basis to slavery, and  
thus add indirectly to the population of the  
South. Ten thousand slaves would take  
Kansas, with her seventy thousand people;  
ten thousand more would take another State  
in Texas; ten thousand more a State in  
Lower California; while one or two hun-  
dred thousand more would brace the States  
of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia  
and Missouri to the firmest possible fidelity  
to the peculiar features of the South. Un-  
der the influence of such a measure, there-  
fore, there can be no question as to the  
ultimate preponderance of political power  
between the sections—and the foreign  
slave trade is the certain road to power for  
the South and the only road to power within  
the Union.

## "FORT KEARNEY," October 29, 1857.

"An express has just arrived from the  
headquarters of the Utah army, bringing the  
information that the Mormons have burnt  
seventy-five of Russell's & Co.'s wagons,  
loaded with subsistence stores for the army,  
and are burning the prairie grass. The  
dragons were at Laramie seven days ago;  
they were going on, but would most likely  
lose their horses, as they had no corn or  
grass. The Mormons swear that the  
troops shall not enter the valley, and Col.  
Johnson says that he will, (if he lives,) win-  
ter in Salt Lake, so you need not be  
surprised to hear of some fighting ere a great  
while.

President Walker, of Nicaragua, is  
again on his way to that country with an  
army, armed and provisioned. He was ar-  
rested by the United States authorities, pre-  
vious to his embarkation, gave bail, and  
went on his way.

WEATHER.—Another snow on Sunday,  
covering the ground about an inch, but did  
not last long. Last night was the coldest  
of the season, by far.

## MARRIED.

HAYDEN—GROVE.—On the 17th, at the re-  
sidence of Mrs. H. Grove, in Cambridge, Mo., by  
Rev. C. D. Simpson, Henry C. Hayden, Esq., of  
Fulton, and Miss B. C. Grove, of that place.

CURRY—SMITH.—On the 12th, Dr. William A.  
Curry, of Jefferson City, Mo., and Miss Jennie  
Smith, of Fauquier county, Va.

CAKE—HUGHES.—On the 12th, Elder Ben. T.  
F. Cake and Mrs. Mary A. Hughes.

## DIED!

On the 11th, ARA, daughter of P. W. and En-  
dine Ann Halley, aged 6 years, 8 months and 12  
days.

In Randolph county, on the 24th, of Typhoid Fe-  
ver, Mrs. SALLIE G. RUTHERFORD, daughter of  
William Adams, of this county.

In Fayette, on the 9th, Mr. MARTIN SKITTLE,  
an old citizen.

## PORT OF GLASGOW, 1857.

## CAME UP.